

THIS TIME MONK MAY NOT GO FREE

Eastman, Notorious Thug, Put on Trial for Felonious Assault and Every Effort Will Be Made to Convict Him.

\$10,000 DEFENSE FUND, BUT MAY GET 25 YEARS.

Mysterious Political Influence Has Always Saved East-Side Ruffian Who Figured in the Broker Lamar Case.

Monk Eastman, probably the most notorious and until now certainly the most immune thug in New York, if not in America, was dragged to court today to answer the most serious charge which has yet been made against him.

When the last two indictments charging him with felonious assault on the prodigal son of a wealthy man and with attempting to kill a Pinkerton detective who was guarding the spendthrift, were found against Eastman he was arrested and his bond was fixed at \$15,000—an amount which even staggered Monk and his friends. Since then he has been a royally fed prisoner in a Tombs cell.

His case was called to-day before Recorder Goff, and the general comment about the building was:

"Well, Monk has always escaped before, but he has gone his limit now and he is as good as in a cell at Sing Sing."

That Monk is to be hurried along toward the penitentiary was shown when the Court overruled most of the objections of his counsel to talesmen and selected the twelve jurors in less than two hours. After the noon recess the taking of evidence was begun.

Defense Fund of \$10,000.

Several weeks ago his "gang" gave a ball in Everett Hall, in the east side, and \$3,000 was raised for Monk's defense. Since then politicians, to whom Eastman and his gang have been mighty handy in voting dead men's names at primaries and elections, have raised the defense fund to \$10,000. Moore & Cantwell, who defended Dr. Kennedy, have been engaged to conduct the defense.

And against all this is the determination of the Pinkerton to convict Eastman, break up his gang and send the notorious leader to prison for twenty-five years, which can be done under the statute passed subsequent to the assassination of President McKinley.

The Pinkerton went into court to-day with a great mass of evidence. They had sheet after sheet of documents which attempted to tell Monk Eastman's life from the cradle to the night, and his pals attacked the money-laden prodigal son at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

Two Theories for Assault.

Concerning that last outlaw act of the east side bad king there are two theories. One is that Eastman and his gang had followed the young man and attacked him for robbery when they believed they had him alone. Another is that the prodigal, with a wealth which Eastman claimed as his own, anyway, two Pinkerton men who were following the prodigal, and who had been hired expressly for the purpose of protecting him, interrupted the assault or attempted robbery and Eastman is charged with firing a half dozen shots at the detectives.

Outside of the fact that Detectives Kinselar and Dugan arrested Eastman, and that Capt. Langan has furnished much of the record of the thug, the police are out of the case. Eastman is being forced almost entirely by the Pinkertons, and when you tell a crook that he is shuddering.

Of Monk Eastman's record you might say well try to count the fishes in the sea as to numerous the number of times he has been arrested. But of all the times he has been arrested, being charged with the murder of a man, the calendar from petty larceny to murder, he has never been convicted.

This startling fact is more easily explained when it is said that Eastman, whose right name is William Anthony, is the "rough-house" politician of the east side. Being a born leader, he has associated under his leadership a band of daring thugs who, while they worship and commit all manner of crime for him, execute his political orders without question. Eastman affiliates himself with a powerful politician, and the chances are that the politician will win when in trouble. Whenever Monk Eastman has been arraigned in a police court his powerful political allies have come unhesitatingly to the front, and he has been discharged for no reason which appears on the face of the record.

"We can arrest Eastman at any time," said McCuskey once, but we can't convict him. His influence is such that I doubt if he could be convicted if he were caught making a knife into his victim on Broadway in broad daylight by a score of the most reputable witnesses.

But the Pinkertons say they will convict him. They say that no expense is too great to put them to "put him away" until he is too old to be dangerous.

Famous Lamar Case.

Perhaps the most famous case with which Monk Eastman was connected, and in which he was discharged to the surprise of all who heard the testimony, was that of the assault on McMahon, former coachman of David Lamar, Wall street broker and trotting horse enthusiast.

Mrs. Lamar ordered McMahon to get down from the carriage and pursue and capture a lap dog which had escaped from her. He refused and Lamar's order to throw him. The tables were turned and Lamar was said to have received the worst of the encounter. McMahon was charged with assault and Lamar was cited to appear in Freedom Hall. McMahon explained why he had attacked his coachman.

When McMahon appeared on the Court-house steps he was asked by four thugs and murderously beaten. Monk Eastman and others of his gang were identified as the thugs. Testimony was given to show that Lamar had associated with Eastman in New York shortly before the attack and that he had paid the bill of Eastman and his three companions at a hotel near the Court-house.

KNOX OPPOSES HARRIMAN'S PLEA

Attorney-General Causes Surprise by Announcing Through Deputy in Court that He Objects to Intervention in Action.

NEITHER ADMITS NOR DENIES ALLEGATION.

He Stands on the Decision of the Supreme Court and Concerned Only in Seeing Decree Carried Out.

(Special to The Evening World.) ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—The motion of E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce to leave to file an intervening petition in the settlement of Northern Securities recently ordered by the United States Supreme Court, the manner of such settlement being left to the order of the United States District Court here, was heard before the full bench of the District Court to-day.

Harriman and Pierce, in the petition which they ask leave to file, object to the plan of the directors of the Northern Securities Company for a pro-rata distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock among holders of Northern Securities stock.

J. Hamilton Lewis opened the proceedings by announcing that he appeared on behalf of the Continental Securities Company, resisting the Harriman-Pierce application on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction.

Among the reasons for this plea were that the Continental Company is a stockholder for 800 shares of the Northern Securities stock, and that the decree of the Supreme Court ended the jurisdiction of the Court, and that it has no power to administer or disturb the stock.

Harriman's Lawyers Begin.

Lawyer Guthrie, for the interveners, Harriman and Pierce, asked leave to file their petition and requiring three hours for each side for argument, each to have addressed by three attorneys.

F. B. Kellogg, attorney for the defense, announced that the arrangement would be satisfactory.

The Court amended the arrangement that the closing arguments should not over an hour and fifteen minutes. The attorneys were to divide their time as suited themselves. The counsel who addressed the Court for the interveners were Messrs. Guthrie, Everts and Glover. Mr. Everts making the opening argument.

James J. Hill entered the court-room with Elihu Root shortly before the appearance of the Court. Louis W. Sill, President Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, most of the executive officers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and nearly all the prominent railroad counsel of the Twin Cities were in attendance, crowding the court-room.

The jury seats were occupied by ladies.

Knox Objects.

There was a stir in court when Judge Sanborn asked Maxwell Everts, who spoke for the Harriman petition, whether he understood that the Attorney-General of the United States had entered his objection to the intervention, and that he proposed the intervention.

"No, Your Honor, we are not aware of that," replied Mr. Everts.

Judge Sanborn: The Attorney-General has entered appearance in the case and the District Attorney will be given an opportunity now to state the objections of the Attorney-General.

District Attorney Haupt then read a printed statement from Attorney-General Knox saying that the United States neither objects nor consents to the intervention of the interveners on the decree of this Court as affirmed and desires that the decree be carried out according to the order of the Supreme Court.

Root Speaks for Hill.

Judge Sanborn then asked two other questions of Everts, one of which was whether the method of settlement proposed by Mr. Hill was fair and just. Everts replied that they considered it was unfair. Former Secretary of War Root then began his argument on behalf of the defendants. He said in part:

"The counsel for the Oregon Short Line, which is asking leave to file a petition as intervenor, has put himself on the ground of a person seeking relief from the enforcement of a decree, having been represented as a party opposing the decree. He now asks leave to intervene that he may secure execution of that decree, notwithstanding the complaint does not contain a prayer for the revocation of your action, along the lines proposed."

"The defendants in the cause oppose the application for leave to file. They say the plaintiffs are not parties to the cause and there is no warrant in law or decision of any court for this intervention. It is necessary in order to get due execution of this decree that a further order directing the return of Oregon Short Line stock of the Northern Pacific Railway."

Mr. Root then discussed the decree ordered by this court, and continued:

"What is the execution of a decree which is limited to a 'Thou shalt not' decree of obedience? So long as the defendants refrain from doing what the court has decreed, they are not to do, what further is there to do?"

JAPS IN BATTLE WITH BIG RUSSIAN FORCE AT THE YALU

Czar's Army Defends the Right Bank of the River, and There Have Already Been Frequent Skirmishes Between Wiju and Sakju.

SEOUL, April 12.—The Japanese authorities here say there have been frequent skirmishes between Sakju and Wiju. The main body of the first Japanese army is in the neighborhood of Wiju.

TOKIO, April 12.—It is believed here that fighting has commenced on the Yalu River. It is known that the Russians occupy the right bank of the river in force.

Sakju is on the south side of the Yalu River and about twenty-five or thirty miles northeast of Wiju. The fact that there is a force of Russians on the south side of the stream strong enough to resist the advance of the Japanese army contradicts the news sent from London last night that the Japanese were in control of the north bank.

PORT ARTHUR, Monday, April 11.—(Delayed in transmission).—Telegraphic communications have been interrupted recently, owing to torrential rains. The railroad embankments in South Manchuria have been damaged, thus delaying the movements of troops. The embankment of the railway running to Shan-Hai-Kwan is submerged at several points.

A squadron of battle-ships and torpedo-boats has just returned here from a cruise far out to sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Cosack scouts on the banks of the Yalu River have not reported the appearance of Japanese transports there. The Czar received a telegram this morning reporting that all is quiet at Port Arthur, but the naval squadron is again putting out to sea, and that Vice-Admiral Makarov has sent a few torpedo-boat destroyers to explore the coasts where some of the enemy's torpedo-boats are believed to be lurking.

RUSSIAN FLEET WENT FAR TO SEA ON CRUISE.

PACIFIC STEAMER STRIKES ON A ROCK

REWARD FOR ARREST OF MURDER SUSPECT

Colony, with Passengers Aboard, Wrecked and Beached on Voyage from Frisco to Panama—No Report of Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cablegram stating that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Colon, which left this city on March 22, for Panama, was wrecked on the coast of Mexico.

The Colon is reported to have struck on a rock at Punta Remedios, causing injuries which made it necessary to beach her at Acapulco.

The search for Marx in this and neighboring districts was continued to-day by Sheriff Jackson and his deputies. To stimulate the efforts for his capture a reward of \$100 has been offered by the town.

COLCHESTER, Conn., April 12.—The man arrested in Essex on suspicion that he was John Marx, for whom the Colchester authorities are searching on account of the murder of Joseph Pavell, was released to-day after Deputy Sheriff Vickrey from New London County had examined him.

The officer said the prisoner bore a very close resemblance to Marx, but after talking with him, decided that he was not the person wanted. As there was no cause for holding the man he was allowed to go.

Berlin's Hello Girls.

The school teachers at Cartersville, Ga., have gone on a strike because of the discharge of one of their number.

ARMY TRIALS.

An Infantryman's Long Siege.

This soldier's tale of food is interesting.

During his term of service in the 17th Infantry in Cuba and Philippines, an Ohio soldier boy contracted a disease of the stomach and bowels which all army doctors who treated him pronounced incurable, but which Grape-Nuts food alone cured.

"In October, 1899, when my enlistment expired, I was discharged from the Army at Calulute, Philippines, and returned to the States on the first available steamer that left Manila. When I reached here I was a total wreck physically, and my doctor put me to bed saying he considered my case beyond medical aid."

"During the fall and winter of 1900 and '01 I was admitted to the Barnes Hospital in Washington, D. C., for treatment for chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels, but after 5 months returned home as bad as ever."

"I continued taking medicine until February, 1902, when reading a newspaper one day I read about Grape-Nuts and was so impressed I sent out for a package right away."

"The result is quickly told, for I have used Grape-Nuts continually ever since with the best results, my health is so I can do a fair day's hard work, stomach and bowels are in good condition, have gained 40 pounds in weight, and I feel like a new man altogether."

SENATE SHUTS OFF POSTAL INQUIRY

Gorman's Amendment to Appropriation Bill Calling for Light on Post-Office Department Defeated by Party Vote.

TELLER MOTION FOR SEPARATE ACTION DENIED.

Hot Interchange When Allusion Is Made to Bristow Report and the General Charges Made Against Officials.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate today defeated the move for an investigation of postal affairs.

The matter came up when the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up. Senator Gorman's amendment providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of the Post-Office Department was on motion of Mr. Lodge laid on the table—40 to 19.

The division was on strictly political lines.

Mr. Teller presented an amendment for an investigating commission composed entirely of Senators.

Teller said that any Senator who said that he did not know what the charges were could not have read the Bristow report on the public press. He had seen a charge in one newspaper "that more than a hundred Senators and Members had been caught in Bristow's trap."

He also said that such charges had been made against the Treasury Department as would under any other Administration have caused the head of that department to call for an inquiry. He referred to the controversy over the willingness or unwillingness of Republican Senators to have an investigation into postal matters, when Mr. Aldridge interrupted with a denial that Republican Senators were trying to avoid an inquiry, and Mr. Teller repeated his statement that on investigation was wanted.

"The Senator can speak for himself, but not for any one else," Mr. Aldridge replied sharply, and Mr. Teller responded by saying that every resolution looking to an inquiry had been voted down.

"It is in the power of that side of the chamber," he said, "to secure an investigation if it desires it, and I charge that it does not order it because Republican Senators fear the effect upon the next campaign."

"Can't the Senator of his own knowledge make a specific charge of malfeasance in office that has not been investigated," Mr. Aldridge asked, and added: "If so let him name the man."

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed.

School Teachers' Strike.

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TELLER RESENTS TALK AS INSULT

Clashes in the Senate with Hopkins Over Allusion to Letter Regarding Federal Appointments in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A sensational incident occurred in the Senate to-day during the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Senator Teller, speaking, and he had made an allusion to a letter of Gen. Thomas regarding appointments in Chicago in which Secretary Snaw was criticized.

Senator Hopkins entered the Chamber and became engaged with Mr. Teller in a colloquy over the matter, saying he knew enough about the matter that the statement of the Colorado Senator was untrue.

Mr. Teller replied that his information was as good as any information obtained from the clams.

Mr. Hopkins retorted that he was not afraid of anything in his own record and intimated that the Colorado Senator could not say as much.

"I will say," remarked Mr. Teller, "that after more than twenty-five years' public service that is a gratuitous insult."

Mr. Hopkins tried to make a reply, but Mr. Teller declined to be further interrupted until the Senator from Illinois could acquire the manners of the Senate. He then went on with his speech.

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A VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances. Peru-na corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince any one. Once used and Peru-na becomes a life-long standard with old and young.



Rev. J. N. Parker.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hear almost all that was said to me. In June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peru-na, and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June."

A Bishop's Letter.

T. H. Lomax, D. D., Bishop Second District A. M. E. of Charlotte, N. C., writes: "I recommend your Peru-na to all who want a strengthening tonic and a very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—T. H. Lomax.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Herman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

These Cygolf shoes are only a special windfall.

We can always show you a complete assortment of Dollar-Off Shoes. They are built to our own specifications for Cash, the materials that go into them are bought for cash, and they are a good, honest, average \$3.50 shoe with a dollar off.

They're selling so fast that we're getting short on a few sizes.

But if you come early we can still fill you. New goods fresh from the factory; all styles, all leathers. We're selling these well known fashionable Cygolf \$3.50 shoes for just a dollar off.

Several thousand pairs—all correct Spring models. Cygolf quality and dollar-off price can't be beat.

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Here Is Five Dollars!

On presentation at 801 Broadway, N. Y., before date of April 19, 1904, this voucher will be good for Five Dollars upon the purchase price of any Twenty-five Dollar suit, when each voucher is accompanied by Twenty Dollars in cash. Void if presented after April 19, 1904.

THE SEMI-READY TAILORING CO., NEW YORK.

Cut it Out Now!

Put it in your pocketbook! Then go to Cor. Broadway and Eleventh Street. Look well into the windows there!

Carefully inspect our new spring Twenty-five Dollar Suits. Try to buy them for LESS than Twenty-five Dollars CASH, WITH-OUT the voucher!

You'll thus PROVE the voucher to be WORTH Five Dollars to you, even BEFORE you use it.

Now, have a SALESMAN SHOW you through the Twenty-five Dollar Suits and Overcoats, their UNFINISHED, "Semi-ready" condition.

Try these on until you find the very garment that is most BECOMING to you—that best fits your EXPRESSION.

Then ask the SALESMAN to call up the head Tailor, and tell him just what CHANGES you want made in the unfinished garment.

Tell him you want wider shoulders, or a closer fitting collar, or a shorter waist line, or any other of your own.

Tell him just what you'd like your own high-priced tailor.

Then pay the SALESMAN Twenty Dollars and the Five-Dollar voucher, on the agreement that you can have your MONEY BACK INSTANTLY, if you don't like the suit when finished, and delivered.

But DON'T read this advertisement too soon! ONLY till April 19th, 1904, and that you can't get the garment for a cent less than Twenty-five Dollars CASH WITHOUT THE VOUCHER.

Men who DON'T read this advertisement clearly LOSE Five Dollars. We want to see how many people do READ advertisements, and we take this means of testing The World. IT'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

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